G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

File No. 535-09

1909.

(Muzrai)

Serial Nos.

Later references.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos.

Part B for

SUBJECT.

Miscellaneous papers re. the inspn of jewels of temples in the State.

16.9.9.

W D 1250—GPB—30,000 28-1-19

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

~~[illegible]~~

Put up the standing orders about the inspection of jars of [illegible]

11.8.1909

N. B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied or slips pasted on this form

1378

From H. Chandy Esquire, B.A.
Offg Deputy Commissioner
Shimoga District

To K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer
Esq. B.A.
Secretary to Government
General and Revenue Departt

Dated 20th July 1908

Despatched

Received

General No. 47
No. M.10

Enclosure No.

Adverting to Government Pr-ings No. 4689-98 dated 25th April 1908, submits a statement showing the result of inspection of a few temples in this District during the year 1907-08

378
27/7/08

Refer
AKKhan
27/7/08

Await further report
13/8

Deputy Commissioner's Office
Shimoga, 19th July 1908

47
Ec. 10 En: 1

From,

K. Chandy Esquire, B.A.
Offg Deputy Commissioner
Shimoga District

To,

K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer Esquire, B.A., B.L.
Secretary to Government
General and Revenue Departts

Sir,

Adverting to Government Proceedings No. 4689-98 dated 25th April 1908 prescribing the periodical inspection of temple jewels by Government officers, I have the honor to submit herewith a statement showing the result of inspection of a few temples in this District during the year 1907-08. A further report will be submitted upon the deficiencies stated to have been noticed.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
K Chandy
Offg Deputy Commissioner
Shimoga Distt

A

Statement showing the result of inspection of the jewels of temples in the Shimoga District during the year 1907-08.

	Name of temple	Name and designation of inspecting officer	Result of inspection
	Sri Venkataramanaswamy at Pillangere, Shimoga Taluk	Mr R. T. Mahadeva Rao, Assistant Commissioner Shimoga Sub-Division	One string of golden beads is said to have been lost during the last car festival
2	Sri Anjaneyaswamy at Shimoga	— Do —	Some silver Gejjes are missing
3	Sri Vinayaka Devaru at Benakanhalli in the Honnali Taluk	Do.	Correct
4	Sri Neelakanta Devaru at Nagar	Mr N. Subba Rao, Assistant Commissioner, Sagar Sub-Division.	Correct
5	Sri Parvatamma — do — do	— Do. —	
6	Sri Rameswara Devaru at Keladi in Sagar Taluk.	Do.	
	Devaru at Ik-	Do.	

8	Sri Veerabhadra Devaru at do.	Do.	
9	Sri Renukamba at Chandragutti in Sorab Taluk.	Do.	Reported to be correct. Further report called how the deficiency formerly noticed by Mr. Krishna Rao has been rectified.

Shimoga
20th July 1908

Maundy
Offg Deputy Commissioner
Shimoga District

Muzrai

Read;

Subject no 210 brought up during the Dasara meeting of October 1907 by Mr. Amble Annaiya Pandit, Representative member of Yedatore Taluk, requesting that as much hardship is felt by the servants of temples in having to make good the loss of temple property, the servants might be excused from such an obligation and further that the jewels of the temples might be periodically inspected by local officers.

Order thereon no   dt.

No. 4689-98 D/25.4.'08

As regards the liability of temple servants to recoup the loss of temple propert the Govt. direct that long been in force, cannot be relaxed.

2) As regards the inspection of temple jewels, the Dy Commissioner is requested to direct the [illegible] Officer to inspect temple jewels personally and to submit reports thereon to Govt. ~~[illegible]~~

D(4) Kd 4/4/08

Secretary

The Dy Commr, Mysore Dist.

The Dy Commr of [illegible] Dt.

The Officer in charge of the Palace [illegible], Mysore

Mr Ambale Annayya Pandit [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at [illegible] [illegible]

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Muzarayi)—dated 16*th February* 1893.

READ :—

Late Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 9695—216, dated 16th March 1876, directing that the Amildars or in their absence Sheristadars should, once a year, examine the properties belonging to the temples under Muzarayi management and verify the same with the list, making any necessary additions or deductions therefrom.

No. 487-95—Muz. F. 141-92, DATED, BANGALORE, 16TH FEBRUARY 1893.

ORDER THEREON.—It has been brought to the notice of Government that proper attention is not paid by the Taluk Amildars and the Sheristadars to the instructions laid down in the late Chief Commissioner's Proceedings read above.

2. The Deputy Commissioners are therefore requested to direct the Amildars in their Districts to examine at least once a year the jewels and other movable properties in the temples under Muzarayi management and submit a detailed report for their Districts at the end of each official year regularly.

A. SREENIVASACHARLU,
Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Palace Controller, Mysore.

Exd.—M.A.

1893

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

MUZARAYI

PROCEEDINGS.

Dated 16*th February* 1893

No. $\frac{487\text{-}95.}{\text{Muz. F. 141-92.}}$

Requesting to direct the Amildars to examine the jewels and other movable properties of temples under Muzarayi management at least once a year and submit a detailed annual report regularly.

Mysore Govt C Press, Bangalore—20-2 93—120

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Correspondence ending with the following letter No. 262, dated 13th March 1902, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, reporting on the missing pearls, padakas, etc., of a real pearl necklace (deposited in the Gundlupet Taluk Treasury) belonging to the Sri Himavat Gopalaswami temple in the Gundlupet Taluk:—

1. With reference to the Proceedings of Government No. 730, dated the 23rd November 1901, and your docket No. 1373—29-93, dated 6th March 1902, I have the honor to forward herewith a memo, submitted by Mr. Mahomed Jaffer, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who had been deputed to inquire into the matter of the missing pearls, etc., of a pearl necklace belonging to the Sri Himavat Gopalaswami temple in the Gundlupet Taluk, together with the original record of the inquiry, and the explanations since obtained from Amildar Guru Rao and Sheristadar Mahomed Khan through the respective Deputy Commissioners of Tumkur and Kadur.

2. From the record of the inquiry it will be seen that the pearl necklace consisted of 318 pearls in 7 *ladis*, and 7 padakas set with rubies and emeralds, that 3 of the ladis are in tact, that 2 full ladis and 2 half ladis consisting of 105 pearls and 2 padakas are missing, that 2 ladis made up of false pearls, have been substituted for the latter, and that these two ladis bear marks of having been forcibly detached or torn from the necklace.

3. I have seen the necklace, and am of opinion that the present market value of the pearls may fairly be taken to be Rs. 5 each, and of the padakas Rs. 12 each. The loss sustained, therefore, is (105 × 5)=Rs. 525 plus Rs 24 (value of 2 Padakas), or in all Rs. 549.

4. I have gone over the record of the inquiry, and, for reasons which shall be presently given, I agree with Mr. Mahomed Jaffer that there is no sufficient evidence to render any official accountable, in a judicial trial, for the loss sustained.

5. The question then for consideration is who is accountable for the loss, viewing the matter as a case of simple bailment. There is no doubt that the necklace was allright when in March 1900 it was given out, or taken out, for repairs by Amildar Guru Rao, on his own responsibility. (See exhibits C and D) The note made by Mr. Guru Rao on exhibit C shows that the jewel, along with others, was repaired and returned to the Treasury on the 17th idem. On the 22nd of the same month the necklace was given out to Parpategar Tirumalachar for use in the temple, and he in his turn made it over to the temple Shanbhog Ramanna (since deceased) on the 24th (see exhibit A). The jewel along with others was returned to the Treasury on the 30th idem, and the note made on exhibit A by Sheristadar Mahomed Khan shows that the articles as per list A were received back at the Treasury. Subsequent to the 30th of March, the necklace does not appear to have ever been removed from the Treasury. It follows therefore that the necklace must have been tampered with either when taken out for repairs, or when given out to Parpategar Tirumalachar and by him to Shanbhog Ramanna (deceased) for use in the temple. Ramanna being dead, his evidence is not forthcoming. Tirumalachar is an old man, and is, in my opinion, morally incapable of tampering with the jewel. Nor could he or the deceased shanbhog have had sufficient opportunity to do so even if they were so inclined. It seems to me, therefore, highly improbable that the jewel was tampered with when given out to them for use in the temple.

6. The facts connected with the repairs, however, are very unsatisfactory, if not highly suspicious. The Amildar on his own responsibility undertook to have the necklace repaired, and went out of his way in collecting, by subscriptions, gold required for the repairs. He failed to report the matter to this office. The lists C and D in book No. 35 purport to show that the jewels (including the pearl necklace) which needed repairs had been entrusted to Bank Agent Ramakrishnaiya and Parpategar Tirumalachar, but both of them deny having taken charge of the jewels. They say that the Amildar Guru Rao himself got the repairs executed in a *Thotte* near his bath-room, but he denies having had charge of the jewels when under repairs, although he reluctantly admits that the repairs were executed in the house he occupied. According to the evidence on this point the repairs took nearly a week to complete, and the Amildar could not have been present throughout the execution of the repairs, and so he must have left the supervision to somebody else. The evidence points to shroff Subbanna as the person whom the Amildar used to trust, even with the keys of the Muzrai box; and having regard to the conduct (both antecedent and subsequent as noted by the Assistant Superintendent in his memo) of this Subbanna, I suspect that he had a hand in the matter of tampering with the necklace. The fact that the gold wire with which the false pearls are strung together is precisely of the same quality as that with which the good pearls are strung gives rise to a strong suspicion that the goldsmith and Subbanna must have colluded together.

7. After the repairs had been completed and the necklace returned to the Treasury, I do not believe that it was ever examined and checked with reference to the details as to the number of ladis, pearls, padakas, etc. Nor was it possible to detect at a glance the substitution of false pearls which bear a close resemblance to the genuine pearls in the necklace. It is no wonder, therefore, that the substitution of false pearls escaped detection when the jewel was returned to the Treasury not only after repairs but on the 30th of March 1900.

8 After the 30th of March 1900, the first time the box containing temple jewels was opened was on the 16th October 1901, when sheristadar Nanjundaiya took charge in consequence of Amildar Guru Rao's transfer to Kunigal. From Guru Rao's explanation it is clear that he did not formally hand over charge of the jewels to Nanjundaiya. The latter was comparatively new to the Taluk and had never before seen the jewels. After the day's work was over, and in lamp-light he went through the form of taking charge of the jewels in the absence of Guru Rao, without closely examining or checking them in reference to the original list, although he had Parpategar Tirumalachar and certain others to assist him, for neither he nor they least suspected that there was anything wrong.

9 As to when the two ladis of false pearls were detached there is no evidence. The circumstances give rise to a suspicion that it must have been done by the shroff who had access to the box when it was kept in the Treasure room detached from the big box in the course of removal from the old to the new Taluk Cutcherry.

10. The account book No. 36 shows that just after his transfer, and before leaving the station, Amildar Guru Rao made a valuable present to the temple in the shape of a 'Pitambara' in discharge of a vow. Having regard to this fact, and to his position in life, I cannot bring myself to believe that he was a party to the tampering with the jewel. I cannot at the same time acquit him of blame in that he had unauthorizedly taken out the necklace and had it in his house for nearly a week, without taking due precautions against tampering, and in that he failed to formally examine and hand over the jewels to Sheristadar Nanjundaiya when the latter relieved him. I would, therefore, beg to recommend that Amildar Guru Rao be directed to make good the loss sustained, *viz.*, Rs. 549.

11. Sheristadar Nanjundiah must also be held to blame for the most perfunctory manner in which he conducted his examination of the jewels when he took charge. If the appearance of the false pearls was misleading he had absolutely no excuse for overlooking the deficiency in the number of the ladis and of the padakas. The evidence on the record, however, shows that the necklace is in the same condition as it was when he for the first time took charge, and so he could not have had anything to do with its tampering. But a man who was so culpably careless in such an important matter is in my opinion unfit to continue in service as sheristadar, and I have the less hesitation in recommending his immediate retirement on pension, as he has completed 56 years of age, and has been given an extension of service up to the end of the current official year.

12 As to Nanjundaiya's private box having been deposited in the Muzrai big box in the Treasury, it is in evidence that he had done so with the knowledge and consent of the Amildar at a time when, owing to the prevalence of plague, he lived in a shed and when that shed had been broken into by thieves, and that the box was subsequently returned to him by the present Amildar after an examination of the contents. No inference adverse to him can therefore be drawn

Shroff Subbanna is shown to have had access to the Muzrai box. He denies it *in toto*, although his predecessor Krishnappa (retired) admits that he was dealing with the Muzrai jewels His movements after the discovery of the fraud have been suspicious. His private character is reported to be not good. In these circumstances I have thought it unsafe to continue him as shroff. He will be dealt with suitably.

I regret the delay in submitting this report, due mainly to the fact that it took nearly two months to obtain the explanation of Amildar Guru Rao.

No. 829-39—MUZ. F. 29-93, DATED BANGALORE, 29TH OCTOBER 1902.

ORDER THEREON.—With reference to the above, the Government observe that, except the irregularity imputed to Mr. Guru Rao of having taken the temple jewels to his house for repairing them, which, however, he does not admit, Government do not see how he can be held accountable for the missing pearls. It is not denied that on one occasion shortly after this event (the respective dates being the 17th and the 22nd of March 1900) the said jewels were taken out of the Treasury and brought back after use in the temple. If on this occasion any defect was discovered, it is unreasonable to connect the loss with a prior event and hold the Amildar (Mr. Guru Rao) liable for it.

Muzrai, dated 29th October 1902.

2. The facts collected in the enquiry, which, it must be remarked, was unnecessarily protracted, do not enable Government to say with certainty, when and how the loss occurred. But, there is no mitigation of the serious and gross carelessness on the part of Nanjundaiya, Taluk Sheristadar, who received the charge of this jewel from the Amildar, Mr. Guru Rao, on the eve of his leaving the Taluk on transfer. He unnecessarily delayed the examination, and when actually conducting it, he showed himself most perfunctory and incapable. He was not able to see the jewel himself. He did not handle it. He did not even take the trouble of seeing that everything was as it was represented to be by Tirumalachar, an old Parpategar, and Muzrai Gumasta Subbanna, both of whom do not appear to be trustworthy or beyond reproach. But the fact remains that the jewel continued in the custody of Nanjundaiya till it was inspected again by Amildar Mr. Gopalakrishna Iyengar. There is no suggestion that this jewel had been taken out of the Treasury room, although before the transfer of the charge it is said that, on account of the difficulty to remove the big box, the small Muzrai box had been kept alone by itself in the Treasury room. The situation then is this:—There is no clear information as to when the jewel was tampered with. Nanjundaiya received charge of it without any demur and when he handed it back to Amildar Mr. Gopalakrishna Iyengar, the defect was found out and from the jewel had been abstracted good pearls and other articles worth Rs. 549. There can be no question as to the liability of Nanjundaiya to account for the loss thus caused in his charge, and this is the least punishment that he can be subjected to. The Government therefore direct that the value of the present loss be recovered from Sheristadar Nanjundaiya. In regard to the Deputy Commissioner's recommendation to retire him from service on account of his old age and inefficiency, separate orders will be issued.

3. Parpategar Tirumalachar and Muzrai Gumasta Subbanna, who were handling these jewels and who have not chosen to give or obtain information regarding the true origin of this case must, the Government direct, be dismissed the service.

4. The Government further direct that better care must be taken of the Muzrai jewels, and when Assistant Commissioners and other officers inspect Taluk Treasuries, they must invariably inspect the valuable property of the temples also.

L. ANANTASAMI RAO,
Deputy Secretary, Muzrai Department.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, returning records.
The Comptroller to Government, for information.
The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts.
The Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Departments.
The Palace Controller, Mysore.

Exd.—C.V.

1902-03

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

MUZRAI

PROCEEDINGS

Dated 29th October 1902

No. $\frac{\text{829-39}}{\text{Muz. F. 29-93}}$

Directing the recovery of the value of the missing pearls, padakas, etc., of a real pearl necklace (deposited in the Gundlupet Taluk Treasury) belonging to the Sri Himavat Gopalaswami temple in the Gundlupet Taluk, from Sheristadar Nanjundaiya, and the dismissal of Parpategar Tirumalachar and Muzrai Gumasta Subbanna.

SBP—15-11-02—200

General and Revenue
Secretariat.

Judl. File No. 535 of 1919.

Serial No.

The draft rules aim to remedy three important defects among others - Viz,,

(1) Preparation of accurate lists of jewels &c, of each temple and institution, and their being -- kept up to-date.

(2) Fixing of definite responsibility in the -- matter of custody of the jewels and

(3) Periodical verification of the same by -- inspecting officers

2. The following few points are noted for consideration :-

3. Rules 1 & 2.

In the register of valuables in columns 1 to 7 the entries will be permanent. It is necesssary to have a record in it of the temporary removal of the jewels as provided for in rule 14 in cases in which separate bound books are not provided therefor. After column 7 a column may be opened to note the facts of such temporary removal and return to the proper place so as to indicate exactly where any particular jewel is at any time.

Yes. The Registers shd be renewed every five years after fresh valuation. So there will be no inconvenience in noting tempy. removals if sufficient space is left.
8/9

Column 7 A. Note of temporary removal

Date of removal	Purpose	Date of return
(1)	(2)	(3)

When an inspecting officer finds that column 3 is left blank in respect of jewels which should remain in the Treasury Office he should take necessary action in the matter.

It is not intended to leave the Registers in the Treasury which will concern itself only with the jewels actually deposited in it.
4·9·1

4. Rules 12 & 13. Rule 12 provides for deposit

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

jewels in Taluk treasury in all cases, other than those in which their retention in the temple or with the Dharmadarsis is not authorised, but in rule 13 deposit of jewels in District Treasuries is -- also referred to .

'The Treasury' is defined [illegible]'

The existing rule in the matter is contained in Government Order of 2nd October 1898 slightly modifying the ~~Vide also~~ rule contained in para 7 of the Treasury Manual -

x 3.

Whether this rule is proposed to be modified or not is not quite clear.

In any case it would be desirable to clearly -- specify the cases in which the deposit in treasurie whether at Taluk or District Headquarters may be accepted.

This is important M 3/9

Rule 12 gives the conditions under which such deposit is permitted. Certain discretion is necessary here.

It seems necessary that provision for a separate box for keeping the jewels should be made in -- respect of all major institutions - or of articles exceeding Rs. 500 in value whichever rule is -- suitable.

Or bag. It is absolutely necessary that the jewels of each institution should be in separate receptacles locked & sealed - M 3/9

Inspections Rule 17. Rule 16 says that the responsibility of the temple authorities will cease with the delivery of the jewels to the treasury as in rule 13. The temple authority has to affix the temple seal also if a separate box is provided for the custody of the jewels. It may be ruled that -- during inspection of jewels lodged in the treasury by Inspecting officers, the temple authorities or their servants should ordinarily be sent for. If they do not come, an inspecting officer may break the temple officer's ~~the~~ seal, and inspect the jewels, the temple authorities being asked to put their seals again after examination of the jewels as far as practicable.

Rule 18. The Muzrai Superintendent should satisfy himself by reference to the annual inspection reports that a detailed inspection of the jewels in each Muzrai institution has been conducted at least once a year as provided by the rules, and furnish a certificate to Government to that effect on or before 30th September or some suitable date in each year.

18
2-9-18

I agree
3/9

Yes
3/9

S.A. report on the inspection of jewels were form part of the administration report. I do not see what practical use a certificate of the kind mentioned will be. Looking at the number of institutions it can take only the form of statistical information.

6.9.18

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 2nd October 1893.

READ AGAIN :—

Para 2 of Government Proceedings No. 6193-202—R. F. 185-92, dated 31st October 1892, issuing instructions regarding the safe custody in District and Taluk Treasuries of properties of temples.

READ ALSO :—

(1). Letter No. 3154, dated 15th December 1892, from the Comptroller in Mysore, suggesting the advisability of placing a limit to the value of Jewels which may, under the authority of the Proceedings above quoted, be kept in Taluk Treasuries.

(2). Letter No 58—Muz F. 174-93, dated 14th July 1893, from the Muzarayi Superintendent, stating that in large temples where provision has been made for guarding, the Jewels are lodged in a room in the temples, under lock and key in charge of the responsible servants of the temples, that in the case of other temples such of the Jewels as are in daily use are left in the possession of the Archik and the rest deposited in Taluk Treasuries and taken out when required, that any change in this system would cause much inconvenience owing to the difficulty and risk incurred in the transit of Jewels to and from a distant place, that should Government however deem it necessary to deposit a portion of the temple Jewellery in the District Treasuries, the Jewels may be divided into two classes, *viz.*, those used frequently and those required only once a year, the former being kept in the Taluk Treasuries irrespective of their value and the latter in District Treasuries when the value exceeds Rs. 5,000 and that Jewels which have gone out of use may also be kept in District Treasuries till disposed of by sale or otherwise.

No. 6764-73—R. F. 185-92, DATED, BANGALORE, 2ND OCTOBER 1893.

ORDER THEREON.—The division of Jewellery into two classes as proposed by the Muzarayi Superintendent need not be made in the case of temples situated at or near the Head-quarters of a District, as in the case of such temples, the Jewels except those which are required for daily use, may without inconvenience be secured in the District Treasury as directed in para 2 of Proceedings No. 6193-202—R. F. 185-92, dated 31st October 1892. In other cases where the temples are at a great distance from the Head-quarters of a District or Taluk, and also in regard to temples in which watchmen are employed, the present practice may be continued as recommended. The Jewels which are not at all required for use may be permanently deposited in the District Treasury till they are disposed of by sale under the orders of Government.

T. ANANDA ROW,
Chief Secretary.

To—The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.
The Muzarayi Superintendent in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—M A.

1893.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

REVENUE.

PROCEEDINGS.

Dated 2nd October 1893

No. 6764-73.
R F 185-92.

Passing orders on the subject of deposit of temple Jewellery in the District and Taluk Treasuries.

Mysore Govt. C. Press, Bangalore.—17-10-93--120

Preservation of Valuable Documents.

No. $\frac{\text{Fl. 7295-334}}{\text{G. F. 72-17-1}}$

GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,
Dated Bangalore, 31st May 1918.

CIRCULAR.

Instances having come up to the notice of Government of important documents requiring careful preservation having been lost mainly owing to defective arrangements for safe custody with the result of some loss to Government, it is necessary that clear and definite rules in the matter should be laid down so as to ensure the preservation of valuable documents and enforce the responsibility of the officers concerned in all offices.

2. The several documents to be dealt with may be broadly classed under the following heads:—

(a) Securities deposited with a Government Officer *Ex-officio.*

(b) Those which relate to some permanent arrangement affecting Government interests to which Government is a party such as deeds of buildings purchased by Government, bonds executed by persons making permanent endowments under Government Order No. Fl. 432-72—G. F. 15-09-1, dated 15th July 1909.

(c) Those which relate to arrangements of a temporary nature, such as agreements executed by excise contractors, agreements for house-building advances, mutchalikas in acquisition cases, etc.

(d) Documents presented by parties for particular purposes *viz*, registration or in the course of judicial or other proceedings before Government Officers and all other classes of valuable documents not specifically referred to above.

3. As regards (a) securities in trust, chapter 11. of the Civil Account Code, Vol. I, and the supplementary rules in the Treasury Manual contain necessary instructions which should be strictly followed.

4. Documents in the possession of the head of an office coming under clause (b) of para 2 should be sent to the Comptroller for safe custody as soon as practicable after the order for record is passed on them by the proper authority, an office copy thereof being retained, if necessary, for reference.

5. Documents comprised under clause (c) of para 2 will ordinarily have to be retained by the respective heads of Departments or Deputy Commissioners or other officers representing Government in the transactions till they are finally disposed of.

6. The procedure regarding papers falling under (d) of para 2 is to be governed by statutory rules or departmental orders. Where no such rules or orders exist, the heads of departments should prescribe the best arrangement possible for the safe custody of all such valuable documents and the procedure prescribed for the treatment of confidential papers in No. G. 5203-51—E. and A. 4-14, dated 23rd November 1914 should *mutatis mutandis* be applied.

7. In all offices, a register of valuable documents in the form appended should be maintained and the receipts and disposals noted therein with the initials of a responsible officer. The documents should be preserved in safes or other receptacles intended to keep valuables coming into the possession of the officers concerned and where no such facilities exist, the procedure in Articles 2 to 10 of the Mysore Treasury Manual should be followed.

8. In conducting the half-yearly inspections of offices as laid down in order No. G. 10870-10918—E. A. 43-14-1, dated 10th April 1915, the Inspecting Officers should scrutinise the register of valuable documents and satisfy themselves that the entries therein are correct and up-to-date and that the rules regarding the safe custody of such documents are observed.

By Order,

Financial Secretary to Government.

To—The Heads of Departments,
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd —C R.

No. Fl. 7295-334—G. F. 72-17-1, DATED 31ST MAY 1918.

Register of valuables received in the Office.

Serial No.	Number and date of letter with which received	From whom received	Particulars	Initials of Gazetted Officer	Officer to whom made over	Initials of officer	How disposed of

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Muzrai, dated 21st July 1905.

READ—

Government Canarese Circular Order of the 8th November 1894, laying down instructions in the matter of using Namams on articles presented to the temples under Government management.

AND—

Correspondence ending with docket No. 387, dated 29th November 1904, from the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, soliciting orders for the preparation of a silver Kirita and a gold Vadagale Nama out of the unserviceable (gold and silver) articles of the Sri Anjaneyaswami temple at Ajjappanahalli, Tumkur Taluk.

No. 411-19, DATED BANGALORE, 21ST JULY 1905.

ORDER THEREON.—The Sri Anjaneyaswami temple at Ajjappanahalli, Tumkur Taluk, is a Muzrai Institution endowed with land inams. In the correspondence read above, the Deputy Commissioner reports that there are some old and unserviceable articles as noted in the margin in the temple, and proposes that they may be utilized for preparing a new silver Kirita and a gold *Vadagale Nama*, the shanbhog and the patel of the village having undertaken to get them prepared, free of cost, and solicits orders for the same. He further states that *Vadagale Namams* have been in use in this temple.

Gold 1 varaha and 2¾ hana weight; silver Rs. 45 weight

2. The Government observe that the Canarese Circular Order cited above distinctly prohibits the use of Vadagale or Tengale Namams on any articles newly prepared for use in temples, and they are of opinion that that order should be strictly adhered to. They are accordingly pleased to direct that a new silver Kirita may be made with no caste marks on it, and that the Namam proposed to be made should be a "Tilaka" and should not have a "Vadagale" or "Tengale" mark.

L. ANANTASAMI RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Muz. Dept.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, returning vernacular records.

Exd.—C.V

1905-06

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

MUZRAI

PROCEEDINGS

Dated 21st July 1905

No. 411-19

Directing that the Circular Order of the 8th November 19[illegible] prohibiting the use of "Ten[illegible]" or "V[illegible]" Namams on [illegible] newly prepared for use in temples, should be strictly adhered to; and permitting the preparation of a Kirita with no caste mark on it for use in the **Sri Anjaneyaswami** temple at Ajjappanahalli, **Tumkur** Taluk.

MGCPB—8-0[illegible]

ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಹುಜೂರು ದಿವಾನ್‌ಕಚೇರಿ ಮುಜರಾಯಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದಾ.

ಮೈಸೂರು ಪ್ರಸನ್ನಕೃಷ್ಣಸ್ವಾಮಿ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ತೆಂಕಲೆ ಕೈಂಕರ್ಯಪರರಾದ ತಿರುನಾರಣಯ್ಯಂಗಾರು ದೇವರಾಜಯ್ಯಂಗಾರು ವಗೈರೇರು ಈ ಆಫೀಸಿಗೆ ಬರೆದುಕೊಂಡ 1894ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ ಮಾಹೆ 19ನೇ ಮರ್ಕುಮಿನ ಅರ್ಜಿಗೆ ಜವಾಬು.—

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಅರ್ಜಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಸದರಿ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಜೀಯರ ಸನ್ನಿಧಿಯು ತೆಂಕಲೆ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದಾಗಿಯೂ, ಅಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ನಾಮಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ತೆಂಕಲೆ ನಾಮಗಳಾಗಿಯೂ ಇರುವದರಿಂದ, ಸದರಿ ಜೀಯರ ಉತ್ಸವಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ತಾವು ಮೊದಲು ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದ ಪೀಠಕ್ಕೆ ಈಚೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಭಾವಳಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಂಕಲೆ ನಾಮವನ್ನು ಇಡಿಸಿ ಸಮರ್ಪಿಸಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ವಡಕಲೆಯುವರ ತಕರಾರು ಮೇಲೆ, ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಪಾರುಪತ್ತೇಗಾರ್ರು ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಮಾಡುವದಾಗಿಯೂ, ಮತ್ತು ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಡಕಲೆಯುವರು ಯಾವ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಯು ಮಾಡಲು ನಿಮಿತ್ತವಿಲ್ಲವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸದರಿ ಪ್ರಭಾವಳಿಯನ್ನು ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದವರು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಹುಕ್ಕುಂ ಕೊಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂತಲೂ, ಒಂದುವೇಳೆ ಪ್ರಕೃತ ಪ್ರಭಾವಳಿಗೆ ತೆಂಕಲೆ ನಾಮವಿರುತ್ತೆಂಬ ಒಂದು ನಿಮಿತ್ತದಿಂದಲೇ ಅದರನ್ನು ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸುವ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ, ಇದೇ ಮೈಸೂರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀರಮಣ ಮತ್ತು ವರಾಹಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಈ ಎರಡು ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಡಕಲೆ ನಾಮ ಹಾಕಿಸಿ, ವಡಕಲೆಯುವರಿಂದ ಸಮರ್ಪಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪ್ರಭಾವಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ಅದರಂತೆ ವಾಪಸ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಹುಕ್ಕುಂ ಆಗಬೇಕೆಂತಲೂ, ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ನಮೂದಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಪ್ರಸನ್ನ ಕೃಷ್ಣಸ್ವಾಮಿ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಜೀಯರ ಸನ್ನಿಧಿಯು ಪ್ರಾಧಾನ್ಯೇನ ತೆಂಕಲೆಯುವರ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಅಂಶವು, ಆ ಸನ್ನಿಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಲಿಯಿರುವ ನಾಮಗಳು ತೆಂಕಲೆ ನಾಮಗಳಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆಂಬ ವಿಷಯವು ಸಹ ನಿರ್ವಿವಾದವಾದಾಗ್ಯೂ, ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಈಗ ಸಮರ್ಪಿಸಲಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಭಾವಳಿಗೆ ಪುಂಡ್ರಾಂಕನವಿರಲೇಬೇಕೆಂಬದಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ಆಗಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ವಿಧಿಸಲ್ಪಡಲಿಲ್ಲವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಪುಂಡ್ರಾಂಕನವು ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಹೇತುವಿನಿಂದ ಪ್ರಕೃತ ಪ್ರಭಾವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಡಿಸಿರುವ ತೆಂಕಲೆನಾಮವನ್ನು ತೆಗಿಸಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸುವ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಲು ಆಕ್ಷೇಪವಿರುವದಿಲ್ಲ.

2. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀರಮಣ ಮತ್ತು ವರಾಹಸ್ವಾಮಿದೇವಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಡಕಲೆ ನಾಮಾಂಕಿತವಾಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರಭಾವಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಾಪಸು ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಹುಕ್ಕುಂ ಕೊಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ, ಈ ಹುಕ್ಕುಂಮಿಗೆ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ದೇವಸೇವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಾ ಬರುವಂತೆ ತಿಳಿಯಬರುವ ಪ್ರಭಾವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಈಗ ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸುವದು ಉಚಿತವಲ್ಲ.

3. ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇತಃಪರ ಮುಜರಾಯಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದಲಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವ ಭಕ್ತಾದಿಗಳಿಂದಲಾಗಲಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಸಮರ್ಪಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ದೇವಸೇವೋಪಕರಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ವೇಗವನ್ನು ಹುಟ್ಟಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಯಾವ ಪುಂಡ್ರಾಂಕನವು ಇಡಿಸಲ್ಪಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಇದರಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

By Order,
A. SREENIVASSACHARLU,
Secretary.

ಮೊಕ್ಕಾಂ ಮೈಸೂರು,
8ನೇ ನವೆಂಬರ 1894.

Government Branch Press, Mysore —17.11.94.—500.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue)—dated 31*st October* 1892.

READ :—

Letter No. 1615, dated 14th June 1892, from the Comptroller, stating, with reference to Government Proceedings No. 3558—164, dated 27th May 1892, that no accounts are received in his office monthly of properties kept in Treasuries for safe custody and that the Treasury officers have been directed to furnish the information required.

No. 6193-202—R. F. 185-92, DATED BANGALORE, 31ST OCTOBER 1892.

ORDER THEREON.—When packets or cash or other chests of officers of the Judicial, Public Works or other Departments are lodged for safe custody in a District or Taluk Treasury, the same should be under proper lock and seal or otherwise properly secured, so that the responsibility of the Treasury officer may be limited to the box or packet and not extended to its contents. Such chests should not be allowed to remain in charge of Treasury officers for a longer period than 3 months at a time. When they are kept for longer periods, the officers concerned should be requested to withdraw them and if they fail to do so, the same should be reported to Government.

2. It must be remembered that the permission granted for the safe custody of cash boxes, &c., relates only to those belonging to Government Departments and not to money or properties of temples. If any money or property belonging to a temple is required to be kept in the District or Taluk Treasuries, the money should be brought to account under deposits, and a list of jewels with their weights, &c., prepared and given by the Depositor, which should be carefully checked by the Treasury officer and certified accordingly and a copy of it given to the Depositor. When any jewels are withdrawn, the necessary entry must be made in the list. The jewels must always be secured in the *District Treasury*, unless they are of small value in which case they may be kept in the Taluk Treasury. A list of the chests, packets, jewels, &c., remaining in each Treasury should be submitted to the Comptroller monthly.

T. ANANDA ROW,
Chief Secretary.

To—The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Muzarayi Superintendent.

Exd.—A.N.S.

1892.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

REVENUE.

PROCEEDINGS.

Dated 31st October 1892.

No. $\frac{6193\text{-}202.}{\text{R. F. } 185\text{-}92.}$

Issuing instructions for the safe custody in the District or Taluk Treasury, of packets or cash or other chests of officers of the Judicial, Public Works or other Departments and properties of temples.

Mysore Govt. C. Press, Bangalore.—8-11-92.—120.

G.R.S. 27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE
SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form.*)

Draft.

D I n

Subject :—

Rules for the custody and inspection of jewels belonging to Muzrai Temples in the State:—

This subject has been under ~~work~~ since 1910 and a draft set of Rules was prepared Sofen bachar in June 1912 and ~~circulated~~ forwarded for criticism to the Rev Comr ~~an~~ Dy. Commrs of Dts ~~U.S.~~ Muz Supdt and Comptr. ~~to the Govt of Mysore~~. By the time the opinions of these officers were received, a committee had been appointed L.O. No. 16.5.1913 to consider the question of the reorganization of the Muz. Deptt and the matter was then referred to ~~the~~ that Committee for opinion. As ~~the report of~~ the Committee submitted their recommendations ~~then soon after, no decision on~~ [illegible] ~~definite classification of~~ rules was

~~Muzrai instns and differential treatment regarding their management was pending orders of Govt for a considerable time, these Rules~~ ~~were~~ ~~could not taken up by the Committee for consideration.~~

The original draft ~~Set of~~ Rules ~~was thereupon~~ have since been considerably revised, by way of elaboration and ~~partly~~ also by way of apportioning responsibilities according to the class to which a particular instn belongs, and in [illegible] ~~keeping in view, as far as possible~~, the criticisms offered by the officers who were consulted of the Dy. Commissioners on the original draft as also the suggestions made by the Comptroller. The~~se~~ Rules ~~were~~, sub-~~sequently~~ subjected to the

G.R.S. 27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE
SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form.*)

Scrutinized by ~~Secretary of~~ the Judicial Branch, of the Genl. Sectt. and ~~and~~ the Finl. Secretariat ~~has also consulted~~. The suggestions made have been incorporated in the & final draft of the Rules – a typed copy of which is on the file. The Rules as ~~now~~ revised now appear to me to be suitable, and may be approved.

Sd/-
11.11.18

13.11.18

Draft

Draft rules for the custody and inspection of jewels belonging to Muzrai temples in the State.

Preparation of a Register of Jewels.

The existing jewels and other valuable articles belonging to the temples which are now classified as Major or Minor Institutions, shall be examined by Amildars or Deputy Amildars within six months from this date and a register prepared in the accompanying form in triplicate. One copy should be kept in the temple, one in the Taluk Office and one in the District Office. Sufficient space must be provided in the lists for future additions. When examining the jewels, ~~the~~ Amildars should also refer to the old Pattis, which should be very carefully preserved in the Taluk Office records. Discrepancies that may be observed should form the subject matter of special reports.

What is the use of this, when once a comprehensive up-to-date Register is prepared & maintained for purposes of [illegible]

2. As regards ~~the~~ village institutions, ~~the~~ Sheikdars, in conjunction with the village Patel or one or more members of the Village Panchayet, ~~should~~ shall prepare similar lists within the same period, three copies being prepared in each case

one

one to be lodged in the temple, the second left with the ~~Dharmadarsis~~ Village Patels (or ~~Pheka Patels~~ members of the Village Panchayets where such exist) and the third preserved in the Taluk Office.

3. For the preparation of the lists, the services of professional people, such as goldsmiths etc. ~~as~~ may be secured if such are available locally, or among the devotees, and ordinarily no payment for such services will be required. If, however, owing to the difficulty of the work, paid experts are required, sanction ~~Shall~~ of the Deputy Commissioner ~~may~~ shall be obtained to an expenditure from the funds of the institution not exceeding Rs.30/- in each case.

[illegible]

Revision of the Lists.

4. Once every five years, a periodical revision of the valuation ~~should~~ shall be made and fresh lists prepared by the agency mentioned above. The Shall jewels ~~should~~ (will) also be examined to see if they require repairs or which of them have to be condemned as unserviceable. Shall In either case a detailed report should ([illegible]) be submitted and orders obtained without delay.

Shall 5. Special care ~~has to~~ (will) to be ~~used~~ taken in the custody of jewellery containing pearls or other substance liable to deterioration when kept unused and their [illegible] periodical use and airing (will) ~~should~~ be attended to. In case they are not required for use in the temple, orders ~~for~~ about ~~[illegible]~~ ~~their disposal~~ shall ~~will have to be sought from~~.

Cloths.

6. Valuable cloths in use or presented to the temples shall ~~should~~ also be periodically checked and such of them as are not required for use ~~should be~~ disposed of by sale or otherwise.

(Note. Valuable cloths will be ~~mean and~~ include ~~all articles which are of the original value of Rs.30/- and upwards.~~)

Any cloth whose estimated value is not less than Rs 30/-

Acceptance of jewels &c.

7. Amildars, Deputy Amildars, temple Peshkars and Dharmadarsis may accept presents of jewels, vessels and cloths made to temples on behalf of, provided the aggregate value does not exceed Rs.300/- and provided also the jewels bear no ~~objectionable~~ caste marks or other ~~objectionable~~ open to objection features, but no stipulation for use shall ~~should~~ be agreed to ~~made~~ except with the sanction of ~~the Sub Division Officer or~~ the Deputy Commissioner.

8. Jewels or articles of higher value can only be accepted by ~~the Sub Division Officers or~~ the Deputy Commissioners. But in case the jewels or articles presented bear any objectionable caste marks or other ~~exceptional~~ features, orders of Government ~~should~~ be obtained before acceptance. The description, value and the particulars of any jewel or other article accepted as a present shall at once be entered in the list kept in the temple and ~~The acceptance of~~ any ~~new presents should~~ at once be intimated

to the offices where ~~[illegible]~~ copies of the lists are maintained to enable the necessary entries being made promptly therein.

9 ~~N.B.~~ In rules 4, 5, and 6, ~~& 7,~~ the authority competent to pass orders will be the Government in the case of Major ~~[illegible]~~ institutions and Deputy Commissioners in the case of others.

Jewels retained by the Archak

9. Jewels required for daily or frequest use may, as heretofore, continue in the possession of the Archak, with whom other servants may also be associated, if in accordance with local ~~that is the~~ custom or usage

10. Whenever the circumstances of a temple may render ~~this~~ such a course desirable, adequate security ~~should~~ shall be taken from these servants in such amounts as the Deputy Commissioner may consider proper. Though security may be taken from the servants who have actual custody of the jewels, it should be understood that the corporate responsibility of the temple servants for the jewels continues unimpaired.

11. At the time of the preparation of the list the agency entrusted with the work ~~should~~ shall, after due enquiry, indicate therein the jewels proposed to be left with the temple servants and those to be kept in the Treasury custody, together with a note whether the occasion and the period when the latter ~~are~~

may be ~~to be~~ made over to the temple for use. No variation from this entry in practice will ~~should~~ be permitted except under the express sanction of the Amildar or higher officers of the *Muzrai Department.*

Jewels to be kept in the custody of the Treasury.

12. Jewels required for use only on special occasions may be kept in the temple premises in the case of those institutions which have special facilities for their custody, such as a strong room, iron safes, guards etc. ~~Such institutions are will bound to be very few and~~ In all other cases the jewels of this class shall ~~should~~ be deposited in the Taluk Treasury. In special cases where the institution is at a distance from the Taluk Head Quarters and the jewels do not exceed in value Rs.2000/-, if one or more of the Dharmadarsis are willing to retain charge of them on their own individual responsibilit for loss etc, such custody may be permitted, due regard being had to any objections that may be raised by the remaining Dharmadarsis or by the general body of devotees.

The D.C. may for sufficient reason order in any special case that the place of deposit shall be the Dt. Treasury

13. When depositing jewels in Taluk ~~or~~ District ~~District~~ Treasuries, the temple authority Shall ~~should~~ first obtain the sanction of the ~~Amildar or the~~ Deputy Commissioner for the privilege being extended to the temple in question and then present the articles to the Treasury together with a list in duplicate in the form prescribed in rule 1 omitting Cols.6 to 8 and, signed by such authority ~~the temple Peshkar or other person responsible for the safety~~ of the jewels. The officer in charge of the Treasury

Secured in a separate box or bag

after carefully verifying the articles ~~[illegible]~~ ~~should~~ will sign the~~m~~ lists, and return one to the temple authority and keep the other ~~at~~ in the Treasury together with the jewels. ~~If When a separate box is used for the custody of these jewels provided, it should shall then be locked and sealed by the Try officer, and the temple authority may also affix its the temple seal to the lock with a view to demand a detailed inspection in case their temple seal is not found intact when they take delivery is taken.~~

A separate box shall be provided for each individual institution when the value of the jewels in the ordinary custody of the Treasury exceeds Rs 1000. In all such cases after an inventory has been duly taken the box shall be locked and sealed by the Try officer. ~~[illegible]~~ ~~shall be [illegible]~~ The temple seal where one exists shall also be affixed thereto.

14. When the jewels thus deposited are required for use, either in whole or in part, the temple authority ~~should~~ shall present the duplicate list granted to them at the time of deposit together with a requisition for delivery. If the occasion is not one authorized in the jewels ~~list~~ register special sanction to this effect from the Amildar or other higher Muzrai officer ~~should~~ shall be obtained. The Treasury Officer ~~should~~ will shall after satisfying himself that everything is in order, hand over the jewels to the temple authority, care being taken to obtain a proper acquittance from the person or persons taking delivery in the original list retained at the Treasury. A note of the delivery ~~should~~ shall also be made by the Treasury Officer in the duplicate list left in the custody of the temple.

(Note. In the case of large

institutions the transactions may be entered in two bound books, one marked Original to be kept ~~at~~ in the Treasury and the other marked Duplicate to be retained in the temple).

15. In case a special box is brought by the temple ~~servant~~ ~~[illegible]~~s for ~~the deposit~~ delivery of the jewels ~~to be taken~~ requires unaccompanied by the ~~Chief~~ temple authority, the Treasury Officer may also add his seal after the box is locked and sealed by the temple servants. The Peshkar or other person who opens the box at the temple premises ~~should~~ shall see if the seals are in order. If they are not and there are discrepancies between the list and the contents of the box he ~~should~~ shall at once notify the facts separately to the Treasury Officer and to the Amildar for necessary action being taken.

16. The responsibility of the temple authority ceases with the delivery of the jewels to the Treasury and will commence again when the jewels are made over to them or to their servants, for being taken to the temple for use. The responsibility of demanding a scrutiny of the contents of a box deposited in the Treasury before taking charge rests with the temple authority, who alone will be held ~~[illegible]~~ responsible for losses that

term temple authorities in 13, 14, 15 and 16 shall mean the Dharmadarsis in the case of minor institutions and the [illegible] in the case of Major Valuables are placed in charge of institutions

may come to light subsequently.

Inspection.

17. With a view to a systematic and thorough inspection of the jewellery and other valuable articles belonging to Muzrai Institutions by the various District and Taluk Officers, the following instructions are laid down for their guidance:-

(a) In the case of articles deposited in the Treasury, the officers inspecting the Treasury ~~should~~ shall examine at least once a year the articles in detail with reference to the jewel registers and deposit lists ~~and~~. a note ~~should be~~ is made in the inspection report of such examination. ~~This should~~ will ~~be done at least once every year.~~

During such inspection the temple authorities or their servants shall ordinarily be sent for. If they do not come, the ~~temple~~ inspecting officer may break the seal of the temple authority and inspect the jewels, the latter ~~being~~ asked to put ~~this~~ his seals again as soon as his presence can be secured.

(b) As regards articles retained in the temple custody, a detailed examination ~~should~~ will be conducted as detailed below ~~according to the following scheme~~:--

1. Major ~~[illegible]~~ institutions.

The Amildar—once every quarter.

The Sub Division Officer—once every year.

The Deputy Commissioner—once every three years.

2. Minor institutions.

The Amildar, once every year at the time of detailed inspection.

The Sub Division Officer once ~~within~~ every three years.

3. Village institutions.

The Sheikdar – once every year at the time of detailed inspection.

The Amildar – once every three years at the time of detailed inspection.

18. The Muzrai Superintendent ~~should~~ Shall also examine in detail the jewels of ~~the~~ as many institutions as possible, special attention being given to the Major and the more important minor institutions. In the case of the former ~~at least~~ such detailed examination ~~should~~ will be made at not less frequent intervals than once in three years. To help him in ~~the~~ making a thorough examination, he may, whenever necessary, engage the services of experts to test the quality and the valuation of the jewels. A report of such detailed examination ~~should~~ shall be sent to Government without delay in each case.

13. 8. 18

Seen

19-8-18

REGISTER OF JEWELS,

belonging to the various institutions of and above the value of Rs.ten.

(One or more pages should be allotted to each institution as required).

. . . . .Institution . . . . Village . . . . Hobli. . . . . .Taluk.

Sl.No.	Date of receipt.	Full description of jewel (weight, quality etc.)	Number of constituent parts.	Estimated value and date of estimate.	If presented to the temple, by whom.	Whether lodged in the Taluk Treasury or retained at the Temple.	Remarks. (Note here whether the jewel is in good repairs and also note of annual inspection made.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8